was seen in strong twilight as a dark spot on the western limb, but it was not near so conspicuous as its shadow on the opposite limb. It was, however, darker than the contiguous belt. At $19^h\ 17^m\ 43^s$ it was seen with great difficulty, and only suspected at $19^h\ 19^m\ 13^s$. It was then quite invisible till $19^h\ 22^m\ 58^s$, when it was suspected as a bright spot. I was certain of this phase at $19^h\ 26^m\ 3^s$. The internal contact at egress took place at $19^h\ 27^m\ 13^s$, but the satellite was unusually faint, and also appeared oval with its major axis parallel to the limb of its primary. The 8-inch equatorial was employed with a power of 230.

Transit of Satellite I, October 19, 1891.—The internal contact at ingress was observed at $21^h\ 37^m\ 31^s$. The satellite was still visible as a bright spot, but much fainter, at $21^h\ 42^m\ 26^s$. The definition then became very bad for a short interval. At $21^h\ 46^m\ 56^s$ the definition had improved, but the satellite was invisible, and, although the definition continued good till the time of mid-transit, it was not afterward seen. The transit was watched with a power of 170 on the 8-inch telescope.

Transit of Satellite III, October 30, 1892.—The internal contact at ingress was observed at $1^h\ 2^m\ 14^s$. The satellite continued visible as a bright spot till $1^h\ 27^m\ 54^s$. It was afterward occasionally glimpsed as a faint but light spot till $1^h\ 33^m\ 54^s$, when it became quite invisible. Owing to clouds the transit could not be completely observed. At the time of mid-transit the satellite could not be seen either as a bright or a dark spot. The 8-inch telescope was employed with a power of 300.

Transit of Satellite III, December 12, 1892.—Owing to other avocations I could not attend completely to this transit. A few minutes after the time of mid-transit there was certainly no trace of the satellite on the disc, but the definition was bad. The telescope of 4½ inches aperture was employed with a power of 120.

THE OBSERVATORY, WINDSOR, N. S. WALES,
1892, December 24.

NOTE FROM THE RETIRING PRESIDENT.

It has been the custom for the retiring President of the A. S. P. to give an address at the annual meeting. As I shall be more than 5000 miles away at the time, the omission of the customary address this year needs no further explanation.

MT. HAMILTON, January 14, 1893. J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

(TWELFTH) AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to EDWIN HOLMES, Esq., of London, England, for his discovery of an unexpected comet on November 6, 1892.

The Committee on the Comet-Medal,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
J. M. SCHAEBERLE,
CHARLES BURCKHALTER.

January 6, 1893.

(THIRTEENTH) AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET-MEDAL.

The Comet-Medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific has been awarded to Professor W. R. BROOKS, of Geneva, New York, for his discovery of an unexpected comet on November 19, 1892.

The Committee on the Comet-Medal,

EDWARD S. HOLDEN,
CHARLES BURCKHALTER,
W. J. HUSSEY.

January 19, 1893.